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preciate. It is not in any sense a mere expansion or an enlargement in the treatment of old facts. Making clear the distinctive character of his theme, the author has recast the whole treatment. This, together with the wealth of additional material introduced, gives to the work the first place as authority. It is in a sense hardly fair to make such a comparison, but it is interesting to note that Pickett, the leading historian of the period, gives but one chapter to British control, while Hamilton gives nine; Pickett dismisses the later Spanish occupation in one chapter, with nothing of their local history, while Hamilton devotes eleven chapters to the same subject. The usual authorities have been freely used, and often with new interpretation. The search for new material seems to have been exhaustive. The author spared neither pains nor expense in securing all that was to be found that would contribute in the most remote way to the elucidation of his theme. The whole of the local field has been personally explored by him. Among the new authorities never before used, and which are cited, are the records of the Catholic Church at Mobile from 1704, the papers of General Haldimand, papers from the British colonial office, the *American State Papers* the departmental archives of the United States, the local land, court, and municipal records, the files of the *Mobile Register* and other newspapers, together with numerous old letters and unpublished memoirs. The illustrations, with few exceptions all new, include many rare and hitherto unknown early maps, which add greatly to the value and completeness of the book. All in all the work is one of superior merit, and must hold a permanent place in our historical literature.

THOMAS McADORY OWEN.

Select Documents illustrative of the History of the United States from 1776 to 1861, edited with notes by WILLIAM MACDONALD, Professor of History and Political Science in Bowdoin College. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1898. Pp. xiii, 465.)

THE first document is the Declaration of Independence and the last one is the Constitution of the Confederate States. The whole number is ninety-seven, and they are arranged in chronological order. Accompanying each document or related group there is a paragraph of explanatory matter, bibliographical references to the sources of the selections and collateral references to other works. It is the aim of the author to utilize the space of a single volume of convenient size for presenting "such documents as any one pretending even to an elementary acquaintance with the history of the United States may fairly be expected to know." While not rare or new, many of the selections are not conveniently accessible to the ordinary student. Seventeen of the precious pages are occupied with the Constitution of the United States, a document so accessible that it might have been omitted from the collection except that the book is designed to be used as a student's manual in company with lectures or a narrative text, and reference to the Constitution would be frequent.

If twelve representative teachers of United States history were appointed each to make an independent collection of the documents which in his judgment would be most helpful to the ordinary student of United States history and sufficient in quantity for a convenient hand-book, half of the space in each of the twelve volumes would probably be filled with matter practically identical. The remaining space would express individual peculiarities of the teacher.

Our author has omitted all tariff acts and all documents referring to a tariff policy, with the single exception of Hamilton's report on manufactures; the only other references to the subject are in cases where the tariff is incidentally involved in the general subject of finance or where it threatens the Union of the States. All acts organizing departments of the executive and the courts are omitted; all party platforms; all speeches with the single exception of the Webster-Hayne debate. There are no selections from newspapers or private letters. The longest document is the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, occupying nineteen pages. Apart from this there are no judicial decisions. Our policy of internal improvements, our policy as to the disposal of the public domain, and the Indian policy are passed over without documentary reference. These observations are not made by way of disparagement but rather to show the necessarily limited character of such a hand-book.

Three main topics occupy each about a third of the space. These are Banking and Financiering, our Foreign Relations, and questions involving the Union of the States, including of course the slavery question. The only documents not conveniently grouped under one or another of these three heads are the few constitutions or documents of fundamental law, the Ordinance of 1787 being a part of our fundamental law. Washington's message for the suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion may be classified as administrative financiering. The Alien and Sedition Laws are intimately connected both with our foreign policy and with the Union of the States. Only one naturalization law is given, that of 1793, because of its relation to the reactionary policy against foreigners. The one exception which proves the rule is the Tenure of Office Act of 1820. No one will deny that the three topics chosen are of primary interest in the period covered. It is a question whether it would not be a better plan, instead of running the list chronologically without a break, to group the papers under the three natural divisions and then, by the selections and by the bibliographical references, to give the treatment of them something of the air of completeness.

The one topic which, as presented in the book, most nearly approaches completeness of treatment is that of United States Banks. In Hamilton's reports there is a documentary account of the origin of the First Bank and its constitutionality is discussed in papers from Jefferson and Hamilton. The act establishing the first bank is omitted, while the act establishing the second one is given. Seventeen documents exhibit the famous controversy between President Jackson and the Bank. These are messages and vetos of the President, acts of Congress, resolution of

censure in the Senate and the expunging resolution, transactions between the Treasurer and the Bank and between the Treasurer and certain state banks. The shortest document in the book reads: "Sir: You will deliver to the collector at Philadelphia all bonds to the United States, payable on or after the first of October next, which may be in your possession on receipt of this order." The letter is signed by R. B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, and is directed to Nicholas Biddle, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia. The "bonds" referred to are warehouse bonds held by the bank for the collection of customs. October 1, 1833, had been selected as the date for removing deposits and transferring them to state banks. Two other letters have the same date, September 26, 1833. One is directed to the Collector of Philadelphia, commissioning him to receive the bonds described in the above document, and the other is an official notice to the Girard Bank that it is made a depository for funds collected in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The subject of financiering apart from the relation of the treasury to the banks is not so fully treated, there being, indeed, little on the subject apart from Hamilton's reports and the sub-treasury acts.

The collection of documents exhibiting our foreign relations is admirable. I do not see how the space could have been better utilized. There are the ten treaties of primary importance, including every treaty by which territory was acquired; the joint resolution annexing Texas; collections of papers relating to the two chief wars; President Monroe's message and other documents. It would be easy to make a long list of omissions, but there is evidence of much care in the sifting.

It is difficult to go amiss in the selection of the leading documents on the Union of the States. There were four periods at which the strength of the Union was especially tested. In the case of two of these our foreign relations were the exciting cause; in the third it was the tariff question, and in the fourth the slavery question. Corresponding to these four periods there stand out prominently the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99, the proceedings of the Hartford Convention of 1814, the Nullification Act of South Carolina in 1832, and the formation of the Confederacy in 1861. The last seventy pages of the book are occupied with a pretty complete list of documents beginning with the compromise measures of 1850 and leading up to the Civil War. Of course during this part of our history the slavery question is thoroughly merged into the question of the Union of States; but previous to this date the slavery question has an interest of its own quite apart from the doctrine of state rights. It is in the list of papers bearing upon the slavery question previous to 1850 that occurs what seems to me the most singular omission in the book. I refer to the famous contest over the Right of Petition and the Gag Resolutions. The constitution of the Anti-slavery Society, organized in 1833, is given, but the stirring events that gave the society its significance are not mentioned.

On the whole, the book is to be highly commended. It is a well-winnowed collection of useful material for giving the air of reality to our

history. The explanatory matter accompanying the documents is well suited to the purpose intended. The bibliographical references to public documents will be of great assistance to those wishing to extend the investigation.

JESSE MACY.

The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1737-1832, with his Correspondence and Public Papers. By KATE MASON ROWLAND. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. Two vols., pp. xx, 400, 487.)

THE author of the excellent *Life of George Mason* has fully sustained her reputation as a biographer in the present volumes. They are characterized by extensive research, good judgment and literary skill; and the reader is carried along by her attractive pages from the youth to the old age of Charles Carroll of Carrollton with increasing interest at every step of his eventful career. This work contains so much valuable material for the historical student, for Carroll was a great letter-writer, that the wonder now is that it had not appeared before. The author has had the use of the family papers now in the possession of descendants of Carroll, the Hon. John Lee Carroll, heir and occupant of "Doughoregan Manor," the estate of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; the Rev. Thomas Sim Lee of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. William C. Pennington of Baltimore. These were supplemented by valuable letters and papers in the Archives of the State of Maryland, in the library of the Maryland Historical Society, in the Scharf collection of the Johns Hopkins University, and numerous other depositories and autograph collections. There are but few breaks in the record, and the author has handled her abundant materials with care and thoroughness; and "wherever it is possible, letting his own pen guide her record."

Charles Carroll of Carrollton reached the ripe age of ninety-five and is known most conspicuously to posterity as "the last of the signers" of the Declaration of Independence. The well-rounded career of this illustrious and virtuous statesman falls roughly into three periods, of nearly equal cycles: the first, the period of his youth and education; the second and most important, his thirty years of public life and service; and finally the last thirty-two years of his life, when he retired to the quiet and rest of his estate at Doughoregan Manor, in Howard County, Maryland. The Carrolls of Maryland are legion, and at the time of the American Revolution there were four families, all more or less prominent in the social and political affairs of the state. The Carroll pedigree is an old and famous one, the Carrolls of Carrollton and Doughoregan Manor tracing their ancestry to "the old Irish princely family of the Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll, Kings County, Ireland." Charles Carroll, the grandfather of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was descended in the fourteenth degree from "Fiam or Florence, King of Ely, who died in 1205." The elder Carroll, a Roman Catholic, at the age of twenty-eight migrated to Maryland